The Abbeville Press and Banner.

BY HUGH WILSON. ABBEVILLE, S. C., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1896. ESTABLISHED 1844

DENTAL NOTICE.

Dr. S. G. Thomson,

OFFICE UP-STAIRS ON McILWAIN Corner, Abbeville, S. C.

Eggs for Sale.

EGGS FOR SALE FROM PURE BREED S. C. B. Leghorns, and Barred Plymouth Rocks. J. R. GLENN,
Jan. 15, 1896. 2m Abbeville, S. C.

House and Lot for Sale.

OVER 50 fine fruit trees, six kind of plums grapes, scuppernongs and raspberries Good water. Mrs. M. J. LYTHGOE,
Dec. 31, 1895, 3m Abbeville, S. C.

Restaurant.

I would announce to my friends and customers that I have moved my RESTAURANT to Cothran's Block, on Washington Street, where I will be glad to serve the public with as good meals as the provisions of the market will afford.
HARRIET E. ADAMS.
Oct. 1, 1395, 6ms.

Desirable Place for Sale.

WE offer our homeplace at Cokesbury for sale or exchange. Premises in fine repair. 93 acres of firstclass land. Land well adapted to fruit and all crops. Pure cold water and perfectly healthy location.
Wyatt Aiken, Abbeville, S. C.
J. S. Aiken, Cokesbury, S. C.
Sept. 3d, '95. tf.

House and Lot for Sale.

I OFFER MY HOUSE AND LOT in the town of Abbeville for sale. The lot contains two acres, the house eight rooms, and all the premises in perfect repair. Every improvement and easy terms.
Apply to W. C. McGOWAN,
Dec. 12, 1894, tf Abbeville, S. C.

M. P. DeBRUHL. J. FULLER LYON

DeBRUHL & LYON,

Attorneys at Law,

ABBEVILLE, S. C.

Office—Law Range, O'Neal Building No. 1.

WALTER L. MILLER,

Attorney at Law.

Abbeville, S. C.

I also represent a number of Investment Companies. Loans made on Abbeville or Greenwood City real estate.

OFFICE on Law Range.

Mutual Aid, Loan and Investment Co.,

Atlanta, Ga.

ABBEVILLE LOCAL BOARD.

J. R. Blake, Jr.—President.
Walter L. Miller—Attorney.

DIRECTORS.

R. W. Cannon, C. V. Hammond,
Walter L. Miller, C. D. Brown.

An excellent investment company.
July 31, 1895, 1896, tf

Livery, Feed and Sale Stables.

HAVING BOUGHT THE INTEREST OF W. S. Cothran in the

Livery, Feed and Sale Stables,

I Will Continue Business at the Old Staud.

Thanking my friends for the support in the past, I solicit a continuance of the same.

J. S. STARK.

NICE PHOTOGRAPHS!

All Sizes All Prices.

IN LATEST STYLES OF FINISH. Also copying and enlarging done at reasonable rates.

I have GALLAGHER'S negatives and will make photographs from them.

M. V. LOMAX.

Over HADDON'S store.

School Books

AT COST FOR CASH.

The Days When the School Commissioner Will be in his Office.

THE COUNTY BOARD of Examiners have bought for Abbeville County SCHOOL TEXT BOOKS and placed them in the care of School Commissioner who will sell them AT COST FOR CASH.

I will be in the School Commissioner's office during the next scholastic year as heretofore ON EACH SATURDAY OF THE MONTH, except the 1st Saturday. Also on all Sale Days or other public days, for the purpose of transacting all official business; and selling school books that are purchased by the County Board during the year.

In order to accommodate the people every day in the week, I have made arrangements with Dr. S. F. Killingsworth who may be found at his office in "No. 4 SEAL BLOCK" to attend to sale of books for me, during the times that I am absent from the office. All books will be sold for CASH.

W. T. MILFORD,
Oct. 26th, 1895—tf. School Com. A. C.

ABBEVILLE HOSPITAL

H. D. REESE, SURGEON.

THE place to carry your SICK WATCHES and BROKEN CLOCKS, where they will be looked after and attended to at all hours of the day with skill and experience. No turning you away or sending Patients off to have them treated elsewhere, but I will put them going at prices to suit the times.

Wedding Presents, Clocks, :-: and JEWELRY.

Prices Down.

H. D. REESE,

THE PEOPLE'S JEWELER.

All the spring medicines and blood purifiers at Harrison & Game's Drug Store. Under Hotel.

HON. A. C. LATIMER.

The Elections Committee Report in His Favor—Brief Synopsis of the Good Work He Has Done and is Doing in the House.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 29, 1896.

It will be gratifying to the friends of Mr. A. C. Latimer and to many of the readers of the Press and Banner to know that the Elections Committee of the House of Representatives have reported unanimously to the House that Mr. Latimer is entitled to the seat from the Third Congressional District of South Carolina for the possession of which a contest had been instituted by Robert Moorman. This report will of course be acquiesced in and approved by the House, and the matter being a privileged one under the rules can be called up at almost any time.

Of course such contests are supposed to be determined upon the law and the evidence; but still there is much in the action thus taken that will be gratifying to the friends of Mr. Latimer. Suppose, for instance, that Mr. Latimer was personally disliked by his fellows in the House, or that by previous conduct he had rendered himself obnoxious to many of them, do you think the result of his contest would have been the same? Nobody knows better than lawyers and judges that personal equations enter to a greater or less extent into the determination of all questions that are settled in the Courts, the place above all others where justice is supposed to be meted out without fear, favor or affection. The case is not essentially different in the two Houses of Congress, where members can always find excuse or justification for doing what they very much want to do. The individual is seldom lost sight of; and really it is the personal element that is the greatest factor in determining the influence and usefulness of a member in either House of Congress. It is not the man who is most on his feet in debate, or who is keenest in repartee, that accomplishes the most. Indeed, such a person is oftentimes without any influence at all with his fellows on the floor and can accomplish absolutely nothing. Legislation is molded and shaped in the committee rooms, and it is there that members must have an influence if they would affect results. A favorble report from the committee in charge of a bill generally means that the bill will pass if it can be reached on the calendar or taken up for action.

Of course many things, in a body as unwieldly as the House of Representatives, conspire to prevent action on the great bulk of the bills of a local or special character; but it speaks well for the working qualities of a member when he is able to procure favorable committee action on a bill which he has undertaken to champion. The work is done, not by talking before the public on the floor of the House, but by quiet, personal, energetic intercourse with the members who control the matter in committee.

Mr. Latimer has cause also to be himself gratified at the manifestation of friendly regard shown by the action of the Elections Committee. He has had evidence before, however, of the willingness of members to do justice to matters with which he was connected. In the last Congress, for instance, he got a unanimous report from the War Claims Committee in favor of the bill which he introduced for the relief of Newberry College, a bill which proposed to pay $15,000 for injuries to the college buildings while occupied as barracks by United States troops at the close of the war. And, by the way, he has managed in this Congress to get a like favorable report from the present Committee on War Claims. He also in the last Congress got a unanimous report from the Committee on Claims on a bill which he introduced to refund to the State the $1,500 which was paid in fines in behalf of the Sheriffs who had been adjudged in contempt for seizing railroad property that was in the hands of a receiver of the United States Circuit Court. He also introduced and fathered in the last Congress a bill for the regulating of railroad receiverships and directing that taxes be paid in such cases the same as though the road were not in the hands of a receiver. This bill was suggested by the situation in South Carolina, and, if you remember, the Legislature memorialized Congress on the subject. The bill, however, as I say, was introduced here and its consideration urged by Mr. Latimer; and upon this bill the Committee on the Judiciary made a favorable report; and the bill passed the House, but died in conference on some amendments made by the Senate.

I might also in this connection, if it were worth while, and as further indicating the manner in which Mr. Latimer can ingratiate himself with members, mention the headway he is making in the present Congress, and on bills, too, of general importance; as, for instance, a bill which he has before the Committee on Agriculture that provides for the furnishing of seeds, bulbs, &c., to the agricultural experiment stations and colleges throughout the country and for the propagation and distribution of such things by the colleges and experiment stations; and, despite the fact that this bill affects the method heretofore prevailing of every Congressman having such things to distribute in his own way and under his own frank, Mr. Latimer has brought the committee to his way of looking at the subject. Another bill which he has before the Committee on Public Lands is one of the most important that can possibly receive the attention of Congress. The newer States of the Union, as you know, have the benefit of a certain part of the public lands for school purposes. The original States, within whose limits there were no public lands, have never had such benefit. This bill of Mr. Latimer's proposes to equalize the several States of the Union in the grant of lands for school purposes. South Carolina under this equalization would be entitled to 1,208,889 acres; and the scheme contemplates that the United States, as the public domain is sold off, shall divide up the money notably among the States entitled thereto under the provisions of the bill. The Public Lands Committee, as at present constituted, is dominated by Western men from the States within whose borders the public lands lie; and they are very generally opposed to such a bill, but Mr. Latimer is so opening the eyes of Eastern men to the situation that pressure enough may be brought to bear to force a report from the committee, even though it should be an adverse one. Then, if the matter could be forced to a vote in the House, the large delegations from the States to be benefited, New York, for instance, with her 34 Representatives and Pennsylvania with her 28, would outvote the Western men. But a committee, when fearful that the House would override an adverse report, will try to keep the matter buried in the committee room. Matters of the magnitude of this one, however, will not down; and if the Public Lands Committee, for a Congress or two, should be able to throttle it, the time will come when its consideration would enter into the contest for the Speakership and no man could be elected to the position of Speaker who would not give assurances of the appointment of a Public Lands Committee that would be favorable to such a measure.

I have written at greater length than I had intended when I began, but I presume the readers of the Press and Banner will be glad to hear concerning their own immediate Representative in Congress. Have I spoken of Mr. Latimer as a man that was probably too much liked by the Republicans? Of course we all know how, on questions which involve politics, members will range themselves according to their political colors; but most of the matters that come personally near to a man's constituents do not involve party principles and hence should be considered without regard to partisanship. It is in such matters that some men can serve their constituents most effectively, while others are so rabidly partisan, and make themselves on all occasions so offensive, that they might as well be in Hong Kong as in Washington, so far as doing their constituents any good in the way of legislation is concerned.

John Altheus Johnson.

AT THE METHODIST CHURCH.

Sermon on the Immortality of the Soul.

Rev. Dr. Clifton preached last Sunday morning on the "Immortality of the Soul," and held the attention of his audience throughout. Among much that the preacher said that was original, he quoted the words of the distinguished infidel, Bob Ingersoll, who spoke over the dead body of his brother: "From the voiceless lips of the unreplying dead there comes no word; but in the night hope sees a star, and listening love can hear the rustle of a wing." The whole tenor of preacher's remarks were in the line of thought that the thirst for the infinite proves infinity. There was no people of any nation on earth, however ignorant or degraded, that did not worship in some way an Allwise or Overruling Power. It was instinct with man to worship his Creator and to love his friend. Man loved his kindred but he worshipped his Creator. Even the Red Man—the Indian—worshipped the Great Spirit. Belief in the existence of the Maker and Ruler of the Universe is part of our nature and it is impossible to divest ourselves of it, even as Bob Ingersoll admits in the quoted words.

THE CALHOUN ESTATE.

Sale of the Vast Landed Property of the Late James Edward Calhoun.

The vast landed estate of the late James Edward Calhoun will be sold by the Executor on March 31, 1896. The sale will take place in the town of Calhoun Falls at twelve o'clock. The estate consists of sixteen thousand acres—twelve thousand in Abbeville county and four thousand in Georgia—the Savannah river running through it. The tract, it seems from the advertisement, will be sold as a whole—sixteen thousand acres, including the finest water power in the State.

There are several men in Abbeville county who are not able to buy the land, and probably will not be a bidder, or even a witness to the sale, but in the sale of this land it occurs to the Press and Banner that an exceptionally fine opportunity is offered to any capitalist, or capitalists, who may have the money and the nerve to back their judgment in making a venture.

Taking no consideration of the water power, the land itself is a fortune, and unless some one, or some syndicate, looks after this sale, the land and water power will go for a song. The vast stretches of unimproved land could not possibly be worth less than, say, four, five or six dollars an acre for farming purposes, and, with the facility for transmitting electric power, the waterfalls of the Savannah river would be an inexhaustible and ever increasing source of wealth to those who may improve it. If the water power should be improved, and the lands should be occupied by thrifty immigrants this vast estate may yet be worth an amount far in excess of our wildest dreams.

It was wise in our constitution and laws to prevent aliens from buying such land for hunting grounds and deer parks.

The opening of these lands and the improvement of the water power has been the dream of the people of this county for half a century, and now it seems possible that these dreams may be realized.

To the younger generation it may seem strange that any one man could buy and own so much land in one body, but these large estates were secured by purchase from adjoining landowners. Mr. Calhoun commenced life with a fortune and he was economical, and all his savings in a long life he invested in the lands which are now included in his estate. He always bought, but never sold land. The presence of a great number of slaves made the immediate vicinity an undesirable community for white men, and Mr. Calhoun's neighbors became fewer and fewer. People moved away. Their settlements were dismantled. Their churches and their school houses were allowed to go to destruction.

Under conditions of this sort the white men who had small holdings of lands, one after another, sold their farms and went to the West. In those years Mississippi, Alabama, and Louisiana afforded the most inviting fields for our non-slave-holding farmers.

These sturdy and well to do farmers could not stand the petty annoyances to which they were subjected by the multitude of slaves, and, accepting liberal prices for their lands, they left the homes of their nativity to populate and build up the waste places, where the slave holder had not or could not crowd them out.

It was thus that the finest portion of Abbeville county was depopulated of white men. It was thus that their improvements went to waste. It was thus that their mills, their fine dwelling houses, their school houses, their churches, and all the evidences of a thrifty civilization were absorbed by the neighboring slave-holders, and nothing but slaves, decimated forests and cultivated fields were left. After the war these fields were either allowed to remain idle, or were cultivated by negroes, who had not the intelligence nor the capital with which to preserve the finest of the farming lands of this county.

A few slave-holders on the Savannah side became the owners of many thousand acres of land. The free white man was crowded out to give place to the negro slave.

The Press and Banner is not informed as to the capital that may possibly be invested in the Calhoun estate, and we are equally ignorant as to the policy which may govern the possible buyers, but we think that if only the spare lands from the water power were opened up to desirable settlers and the proper effort was made to bring immigrants from the West, or elsewhere, that a vast fortune would reward the effort.

If intelligent energy and a sufficient capital is put into this enterprise no man could estimate the possibilities that await the endeavor.

But on the other hand: If the whole water power and land should be sold for seventy-five cents or a dollar an acre, it might be held by some rich capitalist as a pleasure ground, and thus clog and retard our progress in the march of material prosperity for another half a century.

Patriotic citizens of Abbeville county should form a syndicate and see that the lands are not bid off by strangers who could for a song sit down on us for a generation, paralyzing our energies and obstructing our best interests.

Whatever may be in store for us, and whatever fate may await the Calhoun land, men with money and credit, as well as the nerve to make big ventures, no less than patriotic citizens and lovers of Abbeville county, should investigate this matter. A big private fortune may be made in advancing the public welfare.

ABBEVILLE.

She Must Wake Up and Maintain Her Reputation as a Progressive City.

Abbeville must move forward. We have come to the parting of the ways. We are at the very pinch of the game. We have reached a crisis in our little city's history. If we do not move forward, then we shall have taken a long step backward. No progress forward is an evidence and a mark of failure and decay. A gentleman from Newberry county recently visited our place. He had not been here for years, but he said the place looked very familiar. Another gentleman, a citizen of another county, said that Abbeville looked very much like it did twenty years ago. We cannot afford to look back. If we do not go forward, stagnation and decay await us. We will lose our standing with our neighbors.

On the other hand. If we will only have a little faith and confidence, every thing will brighten up. I am no pessimist. I believe that our beautiful city is on the eve of great things. I believe we will advance forward all along the line. The gentlemen whom I mentioned above are mistaken in their observations. They spoke hastily and after a superficial glance only. They didn't take into consideration our new and beautiful churches. They didn't see our splendid school building. They didn't see the many new cottages and handsome residences scattered all over our place. They didn't take into consideration the fact that new streets have been opened and new houses now adorn them where a few years ago there was nothing but trees and grass. They didn't see the site for our fine cotton factory and the millions of brick already made for its early erection. They didn't know that our telephone posts have come and that in a short time we will have a fine telephone system established. They didn't know that we are agitating the question of a fire department, electric lights and water works.

We are bound to move forward. Those who are at the head of our factory say that they are very much encouraged with the outlook. It is proposed to build a two hundred thousand dollar mill. Capitalists from abroad are beginning to look towards Abbeville for the purpose of locating and investing their money. Already the question of establishing a new bank has been mooted and monied men from other places have the matter under advisement.

A progressive and public spirited council has much to do with any city's success. No doubt efforts will be made to confer with the people of Anderson and other places along the line of the new railroad which it is proposed to build to see if we cannot bring it by our place.

It has gone abroad that Abbeville is progressing and we must maintain this reputation. Your correspondent has recently visited several counties in the upper part of the State. Everywhere he heard people speaking in high terms of Abbeville. It seems to be generally conceded that success and prosperity await us in the near future. We must make good such a reputation. We must keep pace with our sister cities. Greenwood proposes to erect a second cotton mill. Greenville has five cotton mills either built or in process of construction. Walhalla has just built a $60,000 mill. Anderson proposes to double the amount of capital stock in her cotton mill, and what Anderson undertakes she usually accomplishes. Let us move forward. Let our young men come to the front. Relegate mossbacks to the rear.

Citizen.

Aug. W. Smith wants to sell you your goods. Drop in and see him and he will convince you that he will and can sell you cheaper than anybody.

NEEDLESS ADVICE.

Some Random Shots at Folly as it Flies.

It occurs to us that the newspapers assume to give the farmers unlimited and unsought advice. The number of papers that have warned the farmers against three cents, four cents and five cents cotton will never be known by this editor.

Some old owl long ago said that the way to keep the price and profits on the cotton was to reduce the crops, and then a great multitude of "ne'er do weels" have resounded the echo.

We wish it distinctly understood that the Press and Banner has no advice to give to anybody. We never give advice. It would be presumption to do so. But we can give our individual opinions without urging anybody to accept or adopt them.

The price of cotton is a question which interests all of us, and the question deserves thoughtful consideration by each individual farmer. His own condition and the suitableness of his farm for the production of the most profitable crops are the first questions to be solved. The policy which is best for one farmer may not be best for his neighbor.

How the owls expect farmers to have any money at all, without cotton, is more than we can understand. Their predictions that the price will be low furnishes a rational reason or motive for producing a greater and not a lesser crop. If the price is low, then the farmer it seems to us ought to re-double his energies for making a big crop, while reducing his expenses.

Let wise and intelligent thought govern the farmer. There is no sense in yielding up to the Texans the best money crop in the world. There is no need, or reason, either, for the farmers of this country to desert the crops with which they are most familiar.

The idea is, to make the lands more productive, and to make a greater amount of the staple at a less cost, so as to meet the Texas competitor.

How this increased crop is to be raised at a reduced cost is a question which no wise farmer may disregard. There is a great cost of labor and stock which should receive our best attention. Mules are to be fed every day in the year. Hands are fed, clothed and paid in like manner, and the cotton crop comes in but once a year. The drain on this crop for 365 days in the year will exhaust the profit of the cotton.

Instead of feeding idle mules and idle hands all winter through, devise some means to give them such employment as will cut down the expense. Summer pastures are a necessity for stock of all kinds, and no man need expect to prosper who has not cattle and pasture land.

Winter pastures for stock should receive attention. While it seems impossible to have good winter pasture throughout the cold season, yet it is true that some of the cultivated grasses come in very early in the Spring, while others continue good far into the winter.

The manure from the cattle, which should live on the pastures for a greater part of the year, should save the expense of mercantile fertilizer.

Good barns should be provided, and there is no good reason why the hands which are usually idle for four or five months in the year, should not build good barns on every farm on which they live.

There is almost no trouble in growing forage to keep cattle and horses, and it can be housed at no cost at all, if the idle time is thus utilized.

There are many farmers who have neither turnips nor barley nor potatoes. Without these crops the cotton farmer is laboring under great disadvantage. Such crops could be planted on Saturday evenings that are generally wasted in going to town, and thus prevent the reduction on the cotton crop.

The labor question deserves thoughtful consideration. A great multitude of idle people who have to be fed through a long winter will too often eat the heart out of a farm. It might in many instances, be better to pay one dollar a day for hands when they are needed, and when not needed, to stop all expense.

Good milk cows are of great value in supplying a family with the greatest known luxury, namely: fresh sweet milk and nice butter. Such food in many instances may be had at almost no cost at all. The milk and butter from cows that graze on good grass, where plenty of pure water is to be had, is without an equal in either healthfulness, cheapness or palatableness. They contain nearly all the requisites of food for man. The cattle gather the grass, convert it into the best of food for men, and deliver it to us at the lot gate free of all charge. The family who have a cow need not buy rancid meat at exorbant prices, and the head of that family need not lose his time going after inferior and very expensive food.

TROUPE'S TRAP.

All Sorts of Pleasant Paragraphs About the Seven Hilled City.

Lowndesville, S. C., March 2, 1896.

Miss Leona Blake of Abbeville was with her sister, Mrs. H. A. Tennant, last week.

Mr. Tom Verdell of Elbert was with his cousin, Mr. M. W. Speer.

Miss Ratie Kay of Barnes spent several days last week with kinsfolk and friends in town.

Prof. and Mrs. J. F. Harper of Moseley were with the family of Mr. D. L. Barnes, several days since my last report.

Mr. W. M. Baker has moved into the Baskin house.

Some "light fingered" person deprived Mr. Will Prince, of the Fork, of his well rope and a full new plow outfit.

There was a choir practice in the Methodist parsonage Friday night.

Rev. R. C. McRoy of Donalds will occupy the pulpit in the Methodist church in this place on Sunday, the 29th of this month at 11:30 a. m., and will preach a sermon especially to the children. All, and especially the children, are cordially invited.

Rev. H. C. Fennel went to Toccoa last Monday and returned Wednesday, bringing his family with him.

Mrs. J. M. Latimer went to Anderson last week to visit her daughter, Mrs. Tom Hill.

Mr. C. T. Baker went up to Starr Saturday evening.

There is some complaint upon the part of the planters as to damage done by the late cold weather to early sown oats. In some places they are injured.

In last week's Press and Banner "M. S. G." regrets not having seen the undersigned during his late visit to Lowndesville. In that communication, together with its surroundings, he removes the mask covering his nom de plume, and brings out in bold relief his personality. This writer is always glad to meet any of the force of the Press and Banner, as he feels somewhat akin to it, and especially so to "M. S. G."

As there has been some criticism and comment around here upon a typographical error in my last week's offering to the readers of the Press and Banner, and as it is misleading to others at a distance, I refer to it. I am made to say that "Dr. B. A. Henry and Mr. E. W. Harper, men of all work," engaged in a shooting scrape. It was Dr. Henry's man of all work and Mr. Harper's man of all work that had the difficulty.

As the measles held such complete sway in this section, paralysing almost everything, our people did not, at the time of the return of Rev. E. W. Mason and family to this work, give to them that hearty and substantial welcome usually given to an incoming minister and family, and which this people would so gladly have given the above, but better late than never.

Last Thursday night there was a pretty general gathering of the Methodist people, and some Presbyterians and some Baptists at the Methodist parsonage, nearly all of whom carried, or had carried, nearly everything in the eating line, so necessary in housekeeping—hams, flour, sugar, coffee, etc. Those present had quite an enjoyable time, and left the parson and family better off than when they went, and they no doubt felt much better, as "it is more blessed to give than to receive."

Troupe.

FAITHFUL TO EVERY TRUST.

Walter L. Miller, Esq., a Painstaking and Careful Lawyer.

Walter L. Miller, Esq., was in Walhalla last week attending Court, in the interest of two of his Abbeville clients, being successful in both cases. Mr. Miller is one of the most careful and painstaking lawyers at the Abbeville Bar. On questions of title he is a safe and conscientious counsellor who is being appreciated by the public, and especialty by loan associations which require careful abstract of title before lending money. As a collector and faithful handler of other people's money he is thoroughly reliable, and has never failed to give the best of satisfaction to clients for whom he has collected money. He never keeps it a day after it is possible to turn it over.

Bargains in towels. Aug. W. Smith.

GREENWOOD TALK.

Life and Activity in and About the Stiring City.

Greenwood, S. C., March 2, 1896.

I endorse all the editor of the Press and Banner said last week about the present Legislature. I think a man capable of Legislative honors, is worth $5 day. He will do more in one week than such as we have now will do in three or four weeks. Two to three dollars a day for field hands and one horse lawyers is big pay. Come home, gentlemen, and do us as little harm as possible.

The new rule of the railroad authorities to charge one dollar per day for cars detained on side track as ware houses, will cause some parties to build ware houses, and will make transportation more prompt. It will give more employment to drays, but the farmer will have to dance to the music.

I record the death of two old men, both from Ireland. Mr. Joseph Haddon, (uncle Joe as he was called) died a few days ago near here at Mr. John Teddards. Mr. Teddards says if he had lived until May, he would have been 94 years old. I have often heard uncle Joe say that he ran the first locomotive engine in the State of South Carolina. Every body had a pleasant word for him as he passed by. Mr. Johnnie Wright died at Mr. Langley's Thursday and was buried in Greenwood cemetery last Friday. He came here just after the late war. It is supposed that he was about 55 or 60 years of age. He was a soldier in the Yankee army during the war with the South and had been drawing a pension from the United States. They have both gone to their reward and may they rest in peace.

Messrs. Levell & Gage's business has increased to such an extent that they have had to employ another marble cutter. His name is David Flannigan from Philadelphia.

Mr. D. C. DuPre has sold out his drug business to Drs. J. H. Burkhalter and W. E. Prescott, of Edgefield. We welcome you, gentlemen, to our town and wish you great success.

Mr. T. T. Cromer, of White Hall, has a ball bearing buggy which is said to run much lighter than the old fashioned one. He says it will run 250 miles with only seven drops of oil to each wheel, and costs only $70.

I clip the following from an editorial of the Press and Banner last week:

"Abbeville is now entering upon an era of prosperity to which she has heretofore been a stranger. With the infusion of new blood, new lines of trade will spring into existence, and with the invigorating influence of manufactures and increased banking facilities affecting all the arteries of commerce we may expect to see new life and renewed energy in the old town that has stood still for three quarters of a century.

"With the building of the factory will come increased trade at our stores; electric lights will illuminate our town; water works will run through our streets and furnish our houses with a long felt want; good express accommodations will be had, and prosperity will reward the diligent.

"Electric cars will ply between the mill and Due West; the hum of a thousand industrial wheels will be heard; our population will be doubled, and the sleepy old town will arise from her Rip Van Winkle sleep to take her place in the fore front of the processsion of live and wide-awake towns."

Allow me to congratulate Abbeville on the prospect of a cotton mill. I have been surprised at the business men of Abbeville not to see it to their interest to build up industries of this kind long ago. Cotton mills certainly do help to build up a town, but I don't know much about the electric cars between the Abbeville mill and Due West. It strikes us that will be an after consideration. You will have to get another subscription to build the electric car line to Due West. When you do build this line, I would suggest you run it to Greenwood instead of Due West, for it is only two miles further. What a nice ride your people would have, just to step on this electric car and run down to Greenwood, visiting our city and do their shopping, and be ready to return by next car. There is nothing like life and pluck. I bid you God speed and may it not be long before we hear the noise and hum of the machinery of the Abbeville cotton mill.

Our town authorities did not buy the Chemical fire engine. There are different opinions on this subject. Some think it a success, others think different. The majority of those I heard express their opinion, says, that $1,2000 is entirely too much for as small a machine as it is. I believe it is claimed that one gallon of this chemical is equal to 80 gallons of water. If this is true, then they had (100 gallons chemical) equal to 8,000 gallons of water put on the test fire last Thursday. The town bought an old one story cabin and set fire to it and the chemicals on hand was not enough to completely put out the fire. I still say that Greenwood ought to have some means of fighting fire. The opinion of all as expressed, is that the chemicals used will put out fire. I can not express an opinion of my own as I was not present at the test fire.

Mr. Ward and Miss Mamie Clem, of this place, were happily married yesterday afternoon by Rev. Marion Dargan.

The juvenile missionary society of the Methodist church met and opened their mite boxes Sunday afternoon. They contained $22 74. The pastor, Mr. Dargan, gave the children some Easter eggs. He hopes the hatching of these eggs will be sufficient, by Easter Sunday to paint the new church on the out side. The inside painting is complete. Mr. Dargan preached one of the best sermons yesterday that I have heard lately.

The Baptist church was closed last Sunday night, their congregation worshipped with the Methodist.

The Methodist church has received twenty members by letter since Christmas. Several others will join this church as they get their letters of transfer.

S. G. Major will start today for Edgefield. He will likely be gone two weeks on this trip

M. S. G.

TURKEY CREEK.

Minnows Hooked From the Meandering Stream.

Turkey Creek, S. C., March 2, 1896.

Born—February 28th, to Mrs. C. Cullins, a daughter.

Mrs. J. J. Richey visited relatives in Laurens last Sunday.

Mr. Joe Medlock, of Hodges, passed through this commnity Sunday morning on his bicycle going to see relatives and friends in Laurens county.

Mr. Luther P. Vermillion, of Donnalds, is here with friends.

Our community well represented at Walnut Grove church last Sabbath.

In our round we find a large amount of work has been done by our farmers. Every nook and corner is being cleaned up for cultivation and it looks as if crops of everything will be enlarged this year.

It looks as if cotton would not be so low after all; from the fact that the guano firms are letting out guano as cheap as they do. The farmers are getting their guano at cotton option—300 pounds of lint per ton or $19.50 in money, equal to 6½ cents per pound. We may rely on getting, at least, six cents for cotton this fall. These men who are letting out guano this way should know what they are doing, and what is the use saying that cotton will be three cents this fall? We favor the cotton option, let cotton be high or low.

If we were in some foreign country, we could say to the people that every man who has a son between 16 and 21, in South Carolina must pay a tax of two dollars on this boy.

Johnnie Jones.

CORNER CREEK.

Pebbles Picked Up on the Babbling Brook.

Corner Creek, S. C., Feb. 28, 1896.

The weather has moderated and the farmers are busy at work.

The small grains are looking fine, except some of the oats are damaged.

School Commissioner W. T. Milford was in this section visiting schools last week.

Mr. H. M. Bigby left today to clerk at Pelzer for Bigby & Cox.

Mr. L. C. Branyon will preach at Keowee next Sunday.

Mr. W. H. Davis and children are with his mother-in-law, Mrs. Mary Elgin.

Gill Thomas's entertainment was splendid. The cup was awarded to Miss Mollie Stepp.

Miss May and Miss Essie Davis have entered the orphanage. They are bright little girls.

Mrs. Mary Bratcher, of Zearline section, dropped dead Saturday 23rd. She was eighty-six years of age.

Rev. R. J. Williams has reached Palistine.

Mr. Walter Mayfield, while cutting wood last week, made a mislick and cut his foot badly, and is improving rapidly.

Guano will be used very extensively in this section.

The telephone line between Honea Path and Anderson has been completed, and it works well.

The charades at Honea Path will be Friday 26th. Guess.

Aug. W. Smith has received a beautiful line of dry goods.

Care of the Human Scalp.

Salt and water is a very good application to the scalp. Its effect is to stimulate the circulation of the part. The reason why the scalp becomes unhealthy is that it is not groomed enough. We know how it is with a horse that is not properly cared for and rubbed often; he becomes unhealthy, and, as we say, hidebound. This is precisely the condition of the human scalp when it does not have proper care. If it is not curried and groomed, it becomes hidebound.

Reverence is the chief joy and power of life—reverence for that which is pure and bright in youth, for what is true and tried in age, for all that is gracious among the living, great among the dead—and marvelous in the power that cannot die.

Vinegar and salt removes wine stains.

DENTAL NOTICE.

S. F. Killingsworth,

No. 4 Seal Block, Abbeville, S. C.

Surveying and Platting

Land and Town Lots. Also Terracing, Levelling and Grading. Accurate work done where local attraction makes a Compass unreliable. T. C. ANDERSON,
Feb. 5, 1896, 1y Ninety-Six, S. C.

E. F. GILLIARD,

∴ TAILOR, ∴

HAS moved, and occupies the room recently occupied by J. L. Clark, the gunsmith, and is now prepared to do all kinds of repairing and cleaning of gentlemen's clothes on short notice.

Samples of suits always on hand. Charges reasonable

WM. H. PARKER, President. A. W. SMITH, Vice President.

JULIUS H. DuPRE, Cashier.

The Farmers' Bank of Abbeville.

DEPOSITS SOLICITED.

Capital - - - - $75,000
Profits - - - - - 6,500

DOES GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Buys and sells Exchange and makes Colections. A Savings Department has been established. Amounts received of $1 and upwards. Interest at 4 per cent. payable quarterly.—January. April. July, October. Small savings increase rapidly. Directors—W. H. Parker, A. W. Smith, W. C. McGowan, J. R. Blake, H. P. McGee, P. B. Speed, R. M. Haddon, Dr. F. E. Harrison, A. B. Morse.

P. B. SPEED'S

Is the Place to Get Anything in the Line of

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Orders by Mail attended to at once.

A Poor Harness Bought from Hammond's

would be funny. Would it not? Don't imagine because we offer you a HAND MADE Harness for $10.00 that is worth more. Our reason for low price is this pleases you. You will tell somebody about the best way to advertise.

Money refunded if the harness are not as represented.

C. P. Hammond & Co.

National Bank of Abbeville,

Abbeville, S. C.

Capital, - - - - - - - - - $75,000
Surplus, - - - - - - - - - 15,000

Officers:

J. ALLEN SMITH, President. L. W. WHITE, Vice-President.
BENJ. S. BARNWELL, Cashier.

Directors:

J. G. EDWARDS, Abbeville, S. C., J. C. KLUGH, Abbeville, S. C.,
L. W. WHITE, Abbeville, S. C., W. JOEL SMITH, Abbeville, S. C.,
BENJ. S. BARNWELL, Abbeville, S.C., A. B. MORSE, Abbeville, S. C.
J. ALLEN SMITH, Abbeville, S. C.

DOES a General Banking business, provides the greatest security and convenience for its Depositors. Is ready at any and all times to make loans based upon such safe collaters as our county affords.

Buists' Fresh Garden Seed

—SOLD BY—

H. W. LAWSON & CO.

We have just received a large stock of SCHOOL BOOKS.

All kinds that are used in the public schools.

H. W. Lawson & Co.

W. JOEL SMITH. A. M. SMITH.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Having served the public faithfully for many years it is with pleasure that we announce that we are at the same old stand fully prepared to supply the demands of all with the best of goods at the lowest possible prices. Our stock is complete in every department. We are daily receiving large shipments of choice Dry Goods, Notions, Shoes, Hats, Hardware, Groceries, &c., of which more particular mention will be made in the locals of this newspaper.

W. Joel Smith & Son.